Hotel,
E, NORTH CAROLINA.
ARDEE,
cently of the CITY HO-
DELPHIA,
nces to the public, that
SION HOTEL, situate
this town, and that the
ception of Boarders and
, lately, completely re-
ensive range of Parlors,
ooms are all newly fur-
plied with New Beds and
ll provided with Fodder
rs. His Bar contains the
s, selected by himself in
r will afford at all times,
market and delicacies of
es will be moderate to suit
ence in two well known
d intending to devote his
blishment, he assures the
every exertion, with the
nce, is pledged for their
ncation, and for the good
n Hotel.
age House.
ages arrive at and depart
Hotel, viz: Charleston,
mden, Columbia, and Au-
d Norfolk Lines. The Nor-
assengers from this Hotel,
, and Fridays, and arrives
d Sundays. The Route to
l not excelled as regards
stance in the United States,
t sleep, and reach Norfolk
in readiness for the differ-
that place for the North or
other comforts are at all
Passengers and Families in
ing through this place with
t the difficulty of the times.
L. JUDD PARDEE.
rolina, March 31, 1829.
been made to mislead Stage
ge them against this Hotel,
s the following note from
Proprietors of the Norfolk,
Lines of Stages:
yetteville, 31st March, 1829.
Dear Sir: We have receiv-
bject of our Stages, and have
y Passengers from the Man-
uch assured of their seats as
and our Drivers are instruct-
them, and to carry such Pas-
hoose to go.
respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.
arding House.
n for the accommodation of
asonable terms, by the year,
. And I would take School
h of time.
H. POTTER.
, 1829—7tf.
otice.
ving qualified, at the last term
leas and Quarter Sessions, for
erland, as Administrator, with
the late THOMAS C. HOOP-
indebted to his Estate to make
and those having demands a-
present them properly authen-
e prescribed by law, or this no-
ar of recovery.
HOOPER, Administrator,
with the Will annexed.
15tf.
Harness Making

GIG TRIMMING, &c.
espectfully informs the public,
o his business of Saddle and Har-
cutes all kinds of Coach and Gig
e best style.
t his shop on Person street, a
erty Point, in the Brick Row, a
nds of
ddles and Bridles,
ow for cash.
DAVID L. EVANS.
h 19. 15tf.
o Rent,
at commodious DWELLING
on Ramsay street, recently oc-
l by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—
ssion can be had immediately.
C. & P. MALLETT.
94-tf.
or Sale,
IL, in barrels,
ter, and
Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced
signment.
JNO. BUSKE.
19tf.
Nina Law Books.
r has just received, and will keep
sale, the following works,
the Laws of North Ca-
ce $10 00
Taylor's Continuation of
(up to 1826) 2 00
t of the Law relative to
& Administrators, &c. 1 50
ise on do. do. 2 00
e, (new Edition, 1828) 3 00
E. J. HALE.
Copartnership
& Co., was dissolved by mutu
the 11th inst.
JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.
ed having received from John Li
firm of John Lippitt & Co., an a
property in trust, requests the
immediate payment. Either of
s authorised by me to attend to
concerns of the late firm.
W. W. WILLIAMS.
28—93-tf.

Carolina Observer.

VOL. XII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 4, 1829. [NO. 626.

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From the Boston Gazette.

GOLD MINES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The last number of Silliman's Journal, just published, presents us with an interesting article, by Professor *Mitchell*, on the gold region of North Carolina, with a geological map, showing the principal mines yet discovered. The existence of this metal in the alluvial deposits of North Carolina, has long been known to the Public; but until within the last three or four years nothing satisfactory has been known as to its habitudes with the rock formations of the country, from which it is supposed to have been derived. The zeal of our naturalists for the last few years has been laudably devoted to the examination of the region in question, and we now have the observations of at least three individuals on the subject, published in the American Journal of Science. In some particulars, this article differs from those preceding it: its chief excellence is in drawing conclusions warranted only by such facts as were collected by the writer's own personal researches; and one of its leading objects is the correction of some false conclusions in the statements of his predecessors, Professor Olmsted and Mr. Rothe, a mineralogist from Germany.

On referring to the papers of these gentlemen we find that the former did not discover the gold in its original geological situation, but only in masses scattered through a deposit of sand gravel, &c. which he calls a diluvial formation. He was led to regard this as diluvial, from finding the masses of gold very much water worn, and the gravel, &c. in some places highly impregnated with gold dust, which he supposed to have been separated from these masses by diluvial action. He thus supposed the gravel with its precious contents to have been brought from a distance by the agency of the deluge which from the evidence afforded by other phœnomena, is supposed to have overwhelmed this continent in former ages, carrying with it the spoils of the land.

We have proofs enough of this catastrophe in various parts of the country; but Professor *Mitchell informs* us that the debris of the gold region of North Carolina, presents no diluvial origin, and that the deposits of sand gravel which contain the gold, are of common occurrence in that particular quarter, and have been derived solely from the disintegration, or wearing away of the rocks which they cover to a greater or less depth.

He thus supposes that the gold *has not* materially changed its original situation, but that, by the decaying of the rock, it has simply fallen out, and now lies nearly in the same spot where it was first deposited in contact with its rocky matrix. Thus denying the opinion of Professor Olmsted, that the deposits are diluvial, he at once refers us to causes which are still in active operation, and with which we are familiar; causes whose effects we are every day witnessing, and to which the very soil that nourishes the vegetable kingdom, owes its existence. He also denies the opinion of Mr. Rothe, who supposed that the gold had been thrown into the low lands of the region by an impetuous inundation of the waters from the Blue Ridge, which had torn up the auriferous veins and scattered their treasures over the country. But the principal error of Mr. Rothe, seems to have been in stating the character of the rock, in which gold was first discovered, and to which he applied the title of secondary greenstone and greenstone slate. This, according to Professor Mitchell, is an extensive formation of transition clay slate, embracing the auriferous region of North Carolina, and extending to a great distance through the state, in a north-east and south west direction. And with this opinion, that of Professor Olmsted would seem to accord, although the latter is not very particular in applying the epithet *transition*. Rocks of a doubtful character, are sometimes mistaken by geological observers; but we should hardly have supposed it possible, that a German mineralogist, educated in the very birth place of the science, could mistake for secondary greenstone, a rock, which, in its geological characters, in all its structure, and its composition, is so widely different. Mr. Rothe, however, is otherwise accurate in his statements, and his observations are of a more practical character, (for it seems he was a miner also,) describing the mines and the circumstances under which the gold occurs.

From the observations of Mr. Rothe and Professor Mitchell, it appears that the gold occurs in immediate connection with veins of quartz which traverse the slate formation in various directions, and are sometimes laid bare by the decomposition of the rock. It is sometimes also accompanied by a kind of conglomerate, resembling the Roxbury fragmentary rock, which is commonly known by the name of pudding-stone. Professor Mitchell's map represents no less than ten different mines of this precious metal; most of which, are not connected immediately with the rock, but are openings in the overlaying stratum of gravel and soil. The principal locality, and which, at the time it was first visited by Mr. Rothe, had become extremely interesting from the rich specimens it had afforded, is called Barringer's mine. It is the first spot in the country, at which this metal has been found in a regular vein; and we are told, that gold to the amount of several thousand dollars, was obtained here in a very few days.

The veins of quartz, forming the peculiar matrix of the gold, present in a few instances, other interesting metallic substances. The gold is sometimes beautifully interspersed with crystallizations of quartz, of iron, and of copper pyrites. Specimens of it are becoming common throughout the country; scarcely a cabin can be found that is not enriched by it; and if a proper spirit is manifested for exploring this hidden treasure, it must unquestionably become a source of great wealth, to those who may engage in the enterprise, as we have every reason to suppose that it exists plentifully in the region the geology of which Professor MITCHELL has so ably described.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL FEELINGS.

"While the loud torrent and the whirlwinds roar
But bind them to their native rocks the more."
Goldsmith.

The beautiful and pathetic song of *Lochaber*, is known to, and admired by all who have an ear for music or a soul for poetry; but heard by a highlander in a distant land, and amid other scenes, the effect is similar to that produced on the Swiss by their national air, the Ranz des Vaches—it inspires a sad and earnest longing to return to the place of their nativity, the earliest haunts of their youth. The following anecdote was related to me by the medical gentleman who witnessed the effect; and at the same time that it tends to corroborate my assertion, it also proves how powerful is the sympathy existing between this our 'tenement of clay,' and its celestial inmate, the soul.

It was the fate of Dr. C. to accompany a Highland regiment across the Atlantic, to "a far distant shore." The station where the troops were encamped was very healthy, the climate particularly good; judge then of the surprise of the good doctor to find his soldiers falling sick daily, and his hospitals filled with invalids—whilst as he could not discover the disease, he could apply no remedy.

One evening the moon shone so unusually bright, the scene from the window was so lovely, as the beams played upon the rippling waters, or gave light and shadow to the magnificent forest trees near his abode—that he was tempted to take a solitary ramble,

"Musing on days long past,
And pleasures gone forever by;"

the sound of the bagpipe struck upon his ear, and attracted him towards the barracks, where the piper was playing, in the most touching manner.

"Lochaber no more!
Maybe, to return to Lochaber no more!"

Dr. C. approached the large room unobserved, and, looking in, found all his men assembled, and all in deep emotion—some recumbent on the floor, some reclined against the wall, many in tears, and one, burying his face in his hands, sobbed aloud. My friend retired to his quarters; on the following morning he sent for the piper, and bribing him to secrecy, commanded him in future to play nothing but lively airs, reels, strathpeys, and marches; but never, on the pain of his displeasure, to breathe Lochaber again. The piper obeyed—the effect was magical—the invalids revived, and in a very short time not one remained in the hospital.

This anecdote, which I knew to be true, inspired me with a most ardent desire to see Lochaber; scenes must be beautiful which produce such a powerful effect on the mind. Last summer, passing through the magnificent scenery of the northern lakes of Scotland, I came upon Lochaber; Ben Nevis reared his crowned head—at his base stood a cluster of miserable hovels, in a swamp where every breeze that passes by whispers "ague"—each hut is formed of wood and turf gathered from the morass beneath their feet; a hole in the roof forms the chimney—a hole in the side is the window, and in some of the huts window and door in one—not a tree to be seen—yet dear as life to the Highlander, is the memory of Lochaber.—*London Lit. Gaz.*

A Fair Bear Catcher.—By the following article from the Catskill Recorder, it will be seen that a lady of Ulster County lately caught a bear. There are some ladies who occasionally catch *biped* bears, which are worse than quadrupeds.

Female Heroism.—By a letter from a friend in Warwasing, Ulster County, we learn that a Mrs. Donnelly, of that town, caught a *bear*, on the 8th of the present month, and carried it home in triumph. She had been about three quarters of a mile from home, where her husband was at work, to carry him his dinner. On her return, through a bye road, leading through the woods, she discovered the young bear, pursued and caught it, without much difficulty.—With a wonderful presence of mind, she grasped him by the neck, to prevent biting, and muffled him so that his cries should not alarm the old one, and bore him off a prisoner of war. There might have been a disagreeable rescue, had the cries of the ursine youngster roused one or two of his sylvan ancestors. Few women would hazard such an encounter, even were there no danger of a recapture. This is true old fashioned female courage; such as our female ancestors knew, when they stood in daily expectation of meeting bears, catamounts, and hostile Indians. Thank heaven, it is not entirely extinct; though every appearance among modern fashionables speaks much of doubt on that point.

Halifax, (N. C.,) May 28.

THE ROANOKE TRADE.

We sometime since promised to give some views in relation to the interesting subject of the Roanoke Trade. We now, though not so fully as then contemplated, redeem our pledge. It may not be amiss to premise, that the friends of the trade have been, in some degree, chagrined at a failure of the first Steam Boat employed in its use, to make a repetition of its visits to its intended point of destination. We are still unaware of the precise nature of the alleged obstacles to the fulfilment of ours, and the wishes of so many concerned. Knowing, however, the great interests involved in the business, we can do no less than apprehend, and, indeed, feel confident, that effective measures will speedily be adopted in relation to the whole business.

There are now employed, in transporting produce to Weldon from the upper country, twenty batteaus. These are found insufficient for the trade; and an additional number is constructing at various points on the river. It is believed that from fifty to one hundred will find active employment during the next winter and spring; and that, for several subsequent years, as the trade increases, the number will require to be increased.

It is already known that a company has been formed at Norfolk, for the purpose of transporting produce from Weldon to that place, and with commendable zeal have purchased a steam boat and built eight schooners, which are now constantly engaged in the business. The experience already afforded on this subject, however, show, very clearly, that the steam boat draws too much water to be well adapted to the trade of the Roanoke river; and that in consequence thereof she has not been able to reach the falls of the river or the neighborhood since the first trip. It would seem, therefore, to be the interest of all concerned, that another boat, better suited to the trade, should be substituted; and we venture to make the suggestion, that the proper consideration may be given to the subject, by the company at Norfolk.

It is supposed that there are at Milton, (Caswell county,) ready for transportation, from 600 to 1000 hogsheads of Tobacco; and, perhaps, as much more at Danville. In addition, large quantities are daily arriving from Mecklenburg, Va. and other counties.

We may farther suggest, as an incentive to renewed exertions on the part of the company, that the great quantity of Cotton which, under a season ordinarily favorable, will be raised in Halifax, Warren, Franklin, Nash, Northampton and Granville, and probably from a large part of the fertile country which borders on the Yadkin river, will doubtless seek a market at Norfolk.

Taking the whole matter into review, and assuming the fair position that capital will seek its legitimate employment at that point to which trade tends, we see no reason why Norfolk, with her fair harbour and contiguity to the ocean, should not become the depot, and afford an outlet, for as rich a tract of country, saving perhaps the Mississippi with its tributary streams, as can be found in our whole country. We cannot but believe that the Virginia and North Carolina Transportation Company will effect, by due energy and enterprise, what will so materially enhance the interests of the parties respectively concerned.

Minerva.

A Livery Horse.—"A merciful man is kind to his beast," but we have seen the proverb so much despised, that the man seems to be the greater brute. Of all animals that are tortured for the pride or use of man, a livery horse is the most to be pitied. The rider too often seems to suppose him but a sort of steam engine, out of which he can get any speed by the application of the whip or spur—sometimes a thought may intrude that the horse has some sense of feeling, but it is silenced by the rider's reflection that the horse is not his own, and he shall have an oat at the journey's end—the end comes at last, and the oats are ordered and paid for, but not delivered. We would not recommend suspicion to the open hearted, but honest hostlers are but men, and honest men may forget. It is better, therefore, that the rider, if he have conscience, or a *fellow* feeling for his horse, *see* him fed, and if the day be cold, have the same occular evidence that he is covered with a blanket, for it is hardly equitable that the horse should shiver and starve in the shed, while the rider is cramming his unfeeling maw (bowels he has none) before a fire in the dining room.

If a livery horse could write his own memoirs, what a satire it would be upon mankind!

The following letter from a gentleman to the Judge of Probates, requesting to grant him a letter of administration on the estate of his deceased father is equal to the famous debate of the first Legislature of Ohio concerning the *Abber-goynes*.

Letter.—Sir, my father died some days hence leaving a widow and three scorpions besides me. He died insolent; leaving me his executioner. As I understand you are a Judge of Reprobates, I wish you to send me a letter of condemnation.—*West. Cour.*

A professor of theology in Denmark, "has recommended to his pupils the study of the *Waverley Novels*, as the surest way of attaining that knowledge of mankind which is so indispensable to ministers of the gospel."

Gen. Swift, the agent of the war department, is now at Rochester, preparing for the improvement of the harbour at the mouth of the Genesee.

It is designed to build parallel piers, from each side of the mouth, about half a mile into the lake, and thus create a current which will probably soon sweep away the bar that now impedes the navigation.

General Swift is also engaged in preparations for remedying the obstructions to the navigation at Sodus bay.

The Rochester Daily Advertiser states that the General intends taking up his residence there in future, at least till the completion of the contemplated improvements in the harbors abovementioned.

Albany Argus.

Pirates in a fair way.—The following extract of a letter, from Havana, will be gratifying to all sailors, and sailors' friends:—

We have at last caught some of the pirates, and find them to be citizens of Havana: they will be hanged. One of them in prison, requested the jailor to send four segars, from *himself*, to his father, as a present. The singular circumstance of a prisoner's sending presents abroad, excited suspicion; and the segars were opened.—Each contained a paper; and, being numbered from one to four, they formed, when numerically arranged, a letter to his father, of the following import:—"My fate is certain; I cannot escape; send me poison. Tell A. who lives in —— street, B. who lives in —— street, C. who lives in —— street, and D. who lives in —— street, to fly." They were, of course arrested. This infernal business will now, I think be put a stop to; at least, for a time.

A Puzzle.—The correspondent of a New York paper, who seems to be a nautical character, affirms that on one occasion in the course of his travels by sea, he made thirty days in the month of February, six of which were Sundays. He stated this fact, publicly, some time since, in consequence of a paragraph in an English paper respecting a British ship of war, which had made eight days in one week by crossing the opposite meridian to Greenwich. This latter phenomenon, of course, is easily accounted for by the principle of the earth's rotation. But as the fact of extending the month of February, to thirty days, and including therein *six* Sundays, has perplexed many pretty skilful navigators, the gentleman who achieved it has made the following explanation for their satisfaction:—

Eighteen hundred and twenty-four was leap year, and the first and last days of February were Sunday; there were consequently five Sundays in the month. This circumstance usually occurs once in twenty-eight years; but in consequence of the centurial year (1800) not being leap, the like had not taken place for forty years before. At the end of a Sunday in February that year, I crossed the 180th degree of longitude to the eastward, and as usual repeated the preceding day to reconcile the time; thus making thirty days in February, six of which were Sundays.

Cardinal Woolsey and Henry VIII's Fool.—Will Sommers, paying a visit to the Cardinal's Fool, named Patch, was invited by him into an innermost or private cellar, to taste some choice wine; but having pierced one or two hogsheads, nothing came out, and yet they were very heavy. Nothing discouraged, Patch went to another, and so tried half a score. At length Will Somers, with a hammer that lay by, struck the head of one of the hogsheads, when there appeared nothing but gold; at which Will Somers said nothing, but when he came to court, tells the King what a cellar of wine he had been in at the Cardinal's; and that his (the King's) cellars yielded no such wines, nor ever would. 'How,' says the King, 'have I not such in my cellar?' 'No indeed,' said Will, 'for there is never a hogshead in the Cardinal's cellar but is worth ten thousand pound and better.' 'Mother of God,' says the King, 'that is such wine that I never heard of. Ten thousand pounds a hogshead!' 'Nay,' returned Somers, 'rather more than less.' 'Come sirrah,' says the King, 'tell me your meaning, for I know there is something else in it; tell me, or I will hang thee.' Then Will told the king, how Patch the Cardinal's Fool, brought him into his cellar to drink wine, and broached two or three hogsheads, and no wine came forth; so at length he beat open the head of one of the hogsheads, and that was full of gold, and so was the next to that, and forty more which he saw. Whereupon the King presently sent messengers and other officers to the Cardinal's cellar, and there finds one hundred and fifty hogsheads of good gold, which was conveyed to the Exchequer, and was welcome to the King, for at that time he had great need of it. Now the Cardinal hearing of this sad fortune, fell sick at Esther, in Surry, and endeavored to make friends to pacify the King's anger against him, but failing in the attempt, he took it so much to heart as to cause his death soon after.—*Liv. Albion.*

The whole amount of money collected in the churches at Boston, for the sufferers by the late fire in Augusta, Georgia, was $1561 83.

One of the beneficial results arising from the emancipation of the Roman Catholics is, that large sums of money are about to be invested in mortgages in landed property in Ireland, when a higher if not so secure a rate of interest may be obtained for the same, the usury laws not being in force there as in England.—One individual, as agent, has, it is said, nearly £100,000 to invest.

Samuel Mifflin, Esq. who lately died at Philadelphia, had made an insurance on his life to the amount of seven thousand dollars; which sum has been promptly paid by the Insurance Company to the executors of the deceased, for the benefit of his family.

Amongst the passengers in the packet ship Canada, recently arrived at New York from Liverpool, was Mr. R. M. Stephenson, son of the Banker, Rowland Stephenson.

It is stated, that Sir Robert Peel, the father of the British minister and one of the wealthiest Commoners in England, is so offended at his son's change of opinion on the Catholic question, that he has declared it to be his intention to deprive him of any share of his immense fortune, though in former times, when the minister's political career was his pride and boast, he settled on him £10,000 a year.

From the Boston Statesman.

COURTSHIP. A SHOWER.

The storm that had swept so profusely over the woods and hills was now subsiding. The ample sky flung back its veiling tresses, and the sun came out once more, touching the dripping wilderness with a singular beauty. The exceeding richness of the blue heaven, the fiery edging of the distant clouds, the bright green outline of the forest, and the swollen streams that ran braiding themselves into the long leaning grass, presented a singular map of nature—dripping in the freshness of a summer shower. The winds were as clear and cool as if they had slept on the surface of the ocean; the flowers of a thousand hues were in full bloom, and poured out their perfume, as the fountain poured its song, to the bent of the fervent wind.

"Well, this shower is over at last, Ellen, and I guess it will be all the better for it,—all the better; I say, Ellen, you'd better come out and see the rainbow, before it fades forever," and Ellen was out with a cautious step, as the wet grass, like the mane of a sweating steed, shed its thousand drops upon her feet.

"The rainbow! which way is it, Charles? I can't see it."

"Why don't you see, right through the notch of that maple tree, where the leaves are torn off—now the wind blows—take care of your clothes—don't you see how it showers down on you, Ellen—there, there's the rainbow,—and a fine one—I never saw the different colors more clearly defined. I'll tell you Ellen, it always makes me think that some seam of the beautiful sky has been rent by the shaking of the thunder, and the airs of heaven fallen out—but not daring to wander, they cling to the wound, until they are taken in again."

"Now Charles, I like you for that; but see, it has almost vanished; the clouds that were here just now, are all gone; and the sky is as blue, as—"

"As—your eyes, my dear."

"Pho, I don't want your help—besides, I don't think your comparison is perfect; for my eyes are not quite so blue—they are lighter."

"Well, Ellen, we'll say—as blue as your *stocking*."

"Ha, ha, ha—that's worse yet"—and she displayed a beautiful ancle, and a white stocking.

"What'll you say now, mister Charles?"

"Why, Ellen,—as blue as itself—is that correct?"

"It will do, Charles; but look at that dry bare limb among the green leafy branches on that maple tree—what does that remind you of?"

"Various things. It is not unlike a dead child in a great and flourishing family, still nourished by all the surviving members with an affectionate solicitude; but answering their silent whispering with an unchanged look of decay. You may deck it with leaves, but it knoweth them not; and the leaves wither upon the stem and lose their fragrance, and are blown away in the summer wind. So I have seen the maiden deck the course of her lover, with coronals blooming from the hill side, in the beautiful hope that the incense of living things she so much loved, might reanimate a loved one, from his eternal slumber. Now, Ellen, if I should die before you, that is what I should want you to do to me—"take me out in the open air," and fling flowers upon my breast. Will you?"

"Perhaps I will, but you don't think of dying before *me*, I hope, Charles—that wouldn't be proper. It is not so polite for a girl to cry at her lover's death, as for a man, at the death of one *he* loves. And that is all the reason why I wish you to let me die first, because I should sleep much easier, in my grave, if I thought you stood by it crying."

"Ellen, this is all fol-de-rol. I don't calculate to die this fifty years; and I don't calculate *you* will."

"Ho! I live fifty years—I would sooner cut my own ——"

"Hush!—Ellen Fleming, you may live as long as you please; but so long as you do live, I intend to love you with all my soul—I do. How white your hand is—how you blush! Oh, Ellen'——

"What, Charles?"

"Why, there's the minister, and there's the church; and here are we."

"Well, what of that?"

"I want you to go with me to the minister's, while I get him to go to church. It's a week-day; and I'd rather be married on a week day."

"Who are you going to be married to?

"To you."

"Very well."

An intelligent writer in the Philadelphia Gazette, on the general subject of Trade with South America, furnishes the interesting information that in all the countries of South America in which he has been—in Peru, Chili and Buenos Ayers—he observed a decided preference given to American Cottons. "The British," he says, "*cannot*, in these countries, where we are on the same equality of duties with themselves, compete with the American importations of the coarser cotton fabrics. Allowing the respective yard of each manufacture to cost at home the same, the American is far superior in point of strength, weight, durability, beauty of thread, and of late months, general appearance. With regard to preference, it is notoriously a fact, that the vigilant *British* salesman exhibits his goods with the qualification that they are '*American Domestics!*' And I have witnessed myself an *American* firm in Buenos Ayres who had some *British* Shirtings consigned to them, break the pieces from the bales, that they more easily practice the deception allowed to."

Williamson Whitehead,

HAS on hand and will sell low for Cash or Country Produce:

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar,
3 100 bbls. different qualities do.
20 bbls. white Brazil do.
160 bags Coffee,
20 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs cut Nails,
1500 bush. Liverpool Salt,
300 do. Alum ditto.
300 sacks Liv. Salt,
10000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 do. Lard.

April 30, 1829. 21tf.

FOREIGN.

Charleston, May 29.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival, yesterday, of the Br. ship *Nimrod*, Capt. Atkins, from Liverpool, we received from our correspondents London papers of the 23d of April, and Liverpool papers of the 24th of April, the day of her sailing. We are also indebted to Capt. Atkins, for London papers of the 22d, and a Liverpool paper of the 24th of April.

The merchants concerned in the trade of the new S. American States, apprehending danger from the threatened invasion by Spain, have memorialized Parliament to take such measures as will secure them in the debts due by the South American States. The London *Times*, of the 23d of April, considering that the British public entered into these contracts uninvited and unguaranteed by the British Government, that Government could not be expected to hazard an hour of national peace, or waste a shilling of the public money, to secure the fulfilment of those contracts—yet, as Spain cannot expect to recover an ascendancy over the South American States, the further prosecution of the war will occasion a useless waste of blood, and may make the Island of Cuba the theatre of strife between Spain and the Republics. On this account they call upon the European powers to interpose, and procure from Spain an acknowledgment of South American Independence; else, perhaps, all Europe may be involved in the war for supremacy in the Island of Cuba.

The French Journals state, that hostilities have already commenced on the Balkan. Several columns of Russian troops are marching to pass the Danube.

By reference to our columns, under the head of Wallachia, March 27th, will be found a report of some fighting in the vicinity of Varna, in which the Russians are said to have been great sufferers.

Frontiers of Wallachia, March 27.—According to sure news, the Turks have made a sally from Giurdzevo, with a considerable force against the Russian camp of about 3,000, which was at a distance of four miles, but with a succour of about 1,500 Cossacks, they have been driven back to their intrenchments; notwithstanding which the commanding Russian General has since abandoned this position. About 50 wounded Russians have been brought to the hospitals of Bucharest; the number of the killed is not known. There is a report within a few days, but it wants confirmation, that Ibrahim Pacha, son of the Viceroy of Egypt, is arrived with 6,000 mounted Arabs, near Rudschuck. The last news from Varna mention that a descent is in contemplation at Anatolia, to threaten Constantinople also from this side. Some travellers assure us that a very obstinate battle has been fought near Varna, at the end of February last. A Russian officer in disguise succeeded in reconnoitreing the enemy, who, according to his statement, consisted only of 7,000 men. This induced Gen. Roth, to risk a sally. But it was soon discovered that 7,000 more men were in ambuscade, which doubled the force, and produced a very unfortunate result to Gen. Roth, many of whose troops were killed and wounded. It is reported in this neighborhood, that five vessels, with provisions on board coming from Odessa, and destined for Varna, have been driven by contrary winds to Constantinople. The head quarters will be transported to Kallarasch, six miles from Silistria, as all preparations show it. It is also understood that the Emperor will come there, and even incognito to Bucharest; the Empress will pass the summer at Odessa; rooms are already prepared, as she will be there the 27th of April. The corps of General Geismar amount now to 26,000 men, and there is still the rumor of the plan to block up Widden, and to enter Servia by way of Palunka; seventy thousand oppressed Christians, encouraged by the victories of their brethren, would take up arms. The bridge near Isaktscha, over the Danube, is finished, and three others, viz: at Hirsova, Oltenidza, and Fundeny, are in great forwardness. Fourteen hospitals have been put in repair, and cleansed with all haste, at Bucharest. The last news from Constantinople are of very little interest; they only confirm the want of provisions.

Liverpool, April 24.

National Tribute to O'Connell.—This mark of a nation's Gratitude is likely to be worthy of the nation and the man. Amongst the contributors to it are T. W. Fulton, Esq. an Irish Protestant gentleman, in the India trade, residing in London, who has subscribed £200; C. Brownlow, Esq. M. P. who has sent £100 with a letter, speaking in the highest terms of the services and patriotism of O'Connell,—and a Protestant clergyman, in Kerry, the Rev. Mr. Mullins, who has subscribed £100.

Mr. O'Connell.—Some of the most respectable journals of the metropolis say it is extremely possible that, under existing circumstances, Mr. O'Connell will be allowed to take his seat for Clare, without opposition, and that he will do so on 28th instant.

Steam Navigation to America and the East Indies.—We have just received a communication from a very respectable and intelligent friend in London, who says—

"The Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company have now their arrangements so far completed, that, in a few months at furthest, they will commence operations. A steam engine, on what is considered a superior principle, is now in progress of being finished, and will, it is expected, afford extraordinary advantages, as not occupying more than one-tenth of the room required by engines of the same power on the present construction."

Blanks for sale.

GREAT DINNER TO MR. CLAY.

On Saturday week, the 16th inst. a public dinner was given to Mr. Clay at Lexington, Ky. at which a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of the citizens of this and several of the adjoining counties attended, to greet him with a personal expression of their approbation of his former public conduct, of their confidence in his continued patriotism, and of their hopes and belief, that his future devotion to his country's welfare and honor will be characterized by equal ardour and disinterestedness.

Extensive preparations had been made for the occasion, and about 3,000 persons sat down to dinner. Several toasts had been prepared by the committee of arrangements, and when Mr. Clay was toasted, he rose and expressed his sense of the honor conferred on him by his friends, neighbors, and fellow citizens, in an eloquent address of one hour and thirty-five minutes. We cannot undertake to give even a sketch of his remarks, at this time, though we hope to be able to present them to our readers in the next number. He recommended moderation, calmness, and candor in judging of the conduct of men in power; vindicated the late Administration from the charge so often brought against it by its opponents, of subsidizing the press, and rewarding political favorites; declared that not an officer under the Government during the last four years ending on the 4th of March last, had been removed from office on account of political sentiments; that the few changes of the printers of the laws of the United States that took place during the same term, were made not so much with reference to the political opinions of the individuals, as for the public advantage, and that in some cases political friends had given place to political opponents when the public interest required the transfer. He declared that the printers of the laws are not officers, but are viewed in the same light as job printers for individuals; and that the employment of one for a specific purpose, as the printing of the laws of one session, gave him no claim in law or reason, for the next year's job, any more than the printing of an advertisement of a mechanic by A. this year gives A. a claim on the same mechanic for his next year's patronage. He dwelt at some length on the recent acts of the present Administration, deprecating the principle which appears, from those acts, to be attempted to be established, that a man, a THINKING FREEMAN, is to be answerable by the loss of office and of support for his family, for the unbiassed exercise of his right of suffrage; nay more, for even an abstract preference existing in his own breast, of A over B, when he is in such a situation as prevents him from giving any actual effect to that preference; as was the case with General Harrison, Mr. Barbour, and other foreign agents. He showed that the consequence of the establishment of such a principle is dangerous to the continued purity of our republican institutions.

The appointment of an undue proportion of political editors to offices of trust and emolument under the Government has a direct tendency to corrupt the fountains of public information; more especially when they are taken from the ranks of the political partizans of the Executive; that if that principle be adopted as correct, and be applied to practice, we may, indeed, have the forms of free elections, and the unbiassed exercise of the right of suffrage, while, in spirit, in essence, we shall live under a monarchy. A Presidential election will be but a scramble for office among unprincipled partizans; and political questions will not be questions regarding principles of public action and policy, but a base, a servile, a grovelling, and venal selfish preference for MEN. Partizan presses will then labor during a canvass for the elevation of a *man*, in the confident expectation of reaping the reward of their prostitution in the loaves and fishes of office; while, "Is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the Constitution?" will not be inquired into.

Mr. Clay adverted to the solicitations which had been pressed upon him from many of his friends to stand as a candidate for the House of Representatives, and with his thanks for their partiality so repeatedly and anxiously manifested—he accompanied the expression of his wish to retire, at least for a season, if not for the remainder of his life, to the peaceful pursuits of a private station. He mentioned also the wish of many of his fellow citizens, that he should be a candidate for the Legislature of this State; and while he asked the indulgence of at least a short respite from the toils of public life, he pronounced the sentiment which he said he had always held and professed—that a good citizen and a true patriot, when the voice of his countrymen calls him to their service, has, while life endures, properly no other choice; but while one breath remains, it should be breathed for them, and as long as the life blood vibrates through his heart its last pulsation should be for his country.

He said, that should such a state of things present itself as would indicate an opportunity for usefulness in any station to which his countrymen may call him, he will, in accordance with the sentiment just expressed, hold himself at their service. That time he did not think the present. After adverting to the state of internal improvement in this State as compared with every conterminous State, and of the horrid state of the roads, as a source of the deepest mortification to him as a citizen of Kentucky, and recommending as the true policy of the People of the State, the adoption of a thorough system of internal improvements, he concluded by proposing a sentiment in reference to that subject.

The unusually large number of persons present were entertained by the Committee of Arrangements in a handsome and sumptuous style; and the utmost degree of harmony and good order prevailed.

The following Toasts were prepared by the Committee:

Our Country: The halo of its glory will always reflect the names of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, Hancock, Adams, Madison, and Monroe.

The President and Heads of Departments: "Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

The Governor of Kentucky: The well-tried and faithful servant of the Republic.

The American System: Identified with the best interest and prosperity of the United States.

Mr. Jefferson's Test for those employed in the service of the Republic: Capacity, integrity, and fidelity to the Constitution.

Our distinguished guest, friend, and neighbor, HENRY CLAY: With increased proofs of his worth, we delight to renew the assurance of our confidence in his patriotism, talents, and incorruptibility—may health and happiness attend him in retirement, and a grateful Nation do justice to his virtues.—*Reporter.*

Aphorisms.—No trees bear fruit in autumn, unless they blossom in the Spring.—*Hooker.*

If you can be well without health, you may be happy without virtue.—*Burke.*

Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Learn betimes to say No.—*Miss Edgesworth.*

It is shameful for a man to live as a stranger in his own country, and to be uninformed of her affairs and interests.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE PROGRESS OF "REFORM."

One of the Caucus papers has expressed its disbelief that Postmasters have been removed by the present Administration, to the number of three hundred. He may reserve his dubitation for more questionable matters. The number of removals is probably much greater than this. The following will furnish a sample, to begin with, of the removals that are ascertained, from public prints at a distance from the Seat of Government, whence alone we now learn, by accident, or learn not at all, the course of the proscription which has been deliberately begun, and systematically pursued, by the General Government.

The following List of Removals and appointments, of Postmasters *in the State of New Hampshire*, is taken from the New Hampshire Patriot.

Portsmouth, Abner Greenleaf, (from July 1,) vice John F. Parrot, *removed.*

Dover, Barnabas H. Palmer, vice John W. White, *removed.*

Exeter, Joseph Y. James, vice James Burley, *removed.*

Concord, William Low, vice Joseph Low, *removed.*

Hanover, Jabez A Douglas; vice George Wheeler, *removed.*

Londondery, Ebenezer Whittier, vice Richard Anderson, *removed.*

Pembroke A. Whittemore, jr. vice Benj. Cushing, *removed.*

Hopkinton, Horace Chase, (from July 1,) vice George Harris. *removed.*

Lancaster, Benjamin Hunking, vice Samuel A. Pearson, *removed.*

Wakefield, Milton C. Walker, vice Josiah H. Hobbs, *removed.*

Hillsborough, Samuel Kimball, vice Silas Marshall, *removed.*

New Market, William Tenney, vice Benjamin Coe, *removed.*

Canterbury, Richard Greenough, vice Jacob Blanchard, *removed.*

Meredith, John Langdon Perley, vice Stephen Perley.

Groton, Thos. J. Lang, vice John Nevins, jr.

We have heard, casually, in addition to the above, of the following removals of *Postmasters* in different parts of the country:

William Meyer, Editor of the New Brunswick Times, has been appointed Postmaster of New Brunswick, vice D. Fitz Randolph, *removed.*

Dr Hogeboon has been appointed Postmaster in Schodack, Rensselaer County, N. Y. vice Stephen Merchant, *removed.*

Eli M. Todd, has been appointed Postmaster in Waterford, N. Y. in the place of Samuel Demarest, *removed.*

J. C. Stickney Esq. has been appointed Postmaster of Lynn, vice Jona. Batchellor, Esq. *removed.*

Syms Gardner, has been *removed* from the Post Office in Bowdoinham, (Maine,) to make room for Josiah Merrow.

Mark Trafton is appointed Postmaster at Bangor, (in Maine) vice Royal Clark, *removed.*

Bela Latham is appointed Postmaster at Columbus, (Ohio) vice Joel Butler, *removed.*

William Sterrett is appointed Postmaster at Chilicothe, (Onio) vice William Creighton, *removed.*

Robert S. Curry is appointed Postmaster at Bainbridge, and John M'Laughlin, at Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, in the State of Ohio.

Jehoikim A. Van Volkenburg, has been appointed Postmaster at Claverack, Columbia County, vice Joseph C. Holmes, *removed.*

William Wyman has been appointed Postmaster at Lowell Mass. vice Jonathan C. Morrill, *removed.*

Additional.—The following additional "Reforms" in another department of the public service, have just been announced from head quarters:

John M. McCalla, to be Marshal of Kentucky, in the place of Chapman Coleman, *removed.*

John Speed Smith, to be District Attorney for the District of Kentucky, in the place of John J. Crittenden, *removed.*

Jacob H. Grove, to be Postmaster at Sharpsburg, in place of Moses Mackey, *removed.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

General Wm. Lytle, of Cincinnati, (O.) to be Surveyor General for the Ohio District, vice Edward Tiffin, *removed.*

Moses Dawson, of Cincinnati, (O.) to be Receiver of Public Money at the Land Office, Cincinnati, vice Andrew M. Bailey, *removed.*

From the same, of April 30.

Progress of "Reform."—It is said, (says the Boston Courier of Monday) that seven individuals holding offices connected with the custom house in that city received notice to quit on Saturday evening. We have not learned the names of all of them, nor of their fortunate successors; perhaps they are not of much consequence to be known.

Isaiah Ingham has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Chilicothe, in the room of Colonel Alexander Bourne, *removed.*

The Portsmouth (N. H.) Journal says that "The new Collector (Mr. Decatur) is carrying on the work of reform gloriously. In addition to former removals, we understand that four other individuals holding offices in the Custom House at this port, have been displaced during the past week.

Martin Tiernan, Jr. to be Postmaster at Brownsville, Pa. vice Jacob Bowman *removed.*

"The progress of Logic."—The National Intelligencer gives us a touch of *Arithmetic and Logic* combined, which is another irresistible evidence of the "*March of Intellect.*"—Being very hard put to it for proofs of its late extravagant and sweeping assertion that "Post Masters have been removed by the present Administration, to the number of three hundred," it resorts to the following ingenious process—It recapitulates 15 Post Masters who have been *removed* [for what causes is not so clear] in New Hampshire, and then exclaims:

"Fifteen in one State, which sends only six Representatives to Congress! At the same rate it may be readily ascertained, by a simple process, how many removals have been already made. If to six Representatives are allotted fifteen removals how many will two hundred and thirteen require? Five hundred and thirty-two and a half, if we have any skill in arithmetic."

Now, let us try this patent logic in another way.—In Virginia not *one* Post Master has been removed.—If to 22 Representatives from Virginia are allotted 00 removals, how many will 213 require? Answer 00.—But the *fact* settles this problem, better than extravagant assertions or defective Logic. The U. S. Telegraph of Tuesday last, says in reply to the N. I.

"We have taken he trouble to ascertain the precise number, and are authorised to state that the whole number of removals, since the commencement of this administration, is *less than one hundred.* Of the causes justifying fully the proceeding of the Postmaster General we may hereafter speak."

We shall be glad to hear from the Telegraph on this subject. (We should also like to know how many Clerks in all at Washington have been turned out—not more than 20 or 30 perhaps out of about 400.)—*Rich. Enquirer.*

Things at Washington.—An intelligent friend who is just returned from Washington, writes us, that the "great essentials are going right. The President looks personally into every thing with a keen, scrutinizing, military coup d' œil, and is daily detecting and correcting abuses. He frequently visits the Executive Offices, supervises the proceedings of the subordinate functionaries, and directs and stimulates them by his presence. In a recent visit to the Navy Department, hearing that the books belonging to that branch of the public administration were very much behind-hand, by the neglect of the late incumbents, he addressed himself to the clerks, told them there were a great many applicants for their places, and if they did not bring up the arrears of business, he could find men that would. I mention this as a sample of the *spirit*, which now exists at Washington, and as one of the fruits of having a "Military Chieftain" at the head of affairs. The President is determined, that neither himself nor any of his officers shall eat the bread of idleness."—*Rich. Enquirer.*

Mr. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury, was lately invited to a public dinner in Philadelphia; but declined the invitation, on the ground that the duties of his office demanded his immediate return to the seat of government.

Washington, May 28.

The Secretary of the Treasury returned to the Seat of Government on Tuesday, with his family, from his visit to Pennsylvania.

The Middletown (Con.) Sentinel, a paper which supported the cause of Mr. Adams during the last Presidential election, observes, "In many of the new appointments to office, the *people* are benefitted, in this at least, that their offices are kept open for business more hours than before. It is a fact, that some of the officers who had held their respective stations for a long term of years, had ceased to be accommodating to their masters, the sovereign people—and had forgotten that they were the servants, not the masters, of the people. Periodical changes in the incumbents of responsible offices, generally prove wholesome to the body politic."

John M. Berrien, Esq. Attorney General of the United States, declined an invitation to a public dinner from the citizens of Savannah.

We understand that the Constellation frigate is fitting out at Norfolk, for the purpose of carrying Mr. McLane to England and Mr. Rives to France. It is expected that she will sail about the 1st of July.

Rich. Compiler.

The English papers speak in terms of unqualified approbation of the President's Inaugural Address, and this spirit of commendation has been no doubt awakened from the contrast between the speech itself and the bad character they were accustomed to hear of the President from his enemies. Thus violent abuse, like over-strained eulogy, has its re-action.

Mexican Mines.—The Editors of the Baltimore Chronicle have been obligingly favored with the following extract from a letter received in that city, from an intelligent American, who has recently made a tour through several of the States of Mexico, and is now in the interior of that Republic. The letter is dated April 17, 1829:

"The mining affairs appear improving. The mines of Zacatecas continue to yield immense results. Lately they made in one week 48 bars of Silver. The average weekly expenses are $13,000, and the average nett weekly profit for the last nine months, may, on a low estimate, be stated at 20,000. The great Valenciana mine, though not in Bonanza, is improving. It is nearly drained, and now yields a clear profit of from 2000 to 3000 dollars. At the district of El Oro, near Tlalpuxhua, the United Mexican company are extracting a great deal of very rich ores. The silver is highly alloyed with gold, and if the Haciendas were built, it is believed that that district would also be in Bonanza."

Instructions are at this moment in preparation for Mr. Rives, which are as full and conclusive as any that can be made out for a Special Minister, touching on all the points connected with the Claims upon France; and we learn that the new Minister, who holds a very high rank in the Nation, both for talents and great business habits, will soon be ready for departure, and will lose no time, on his arrival, to bring the subject before the French Cabinet.—*Enquirer.*

Cats in demand.—The Philadelphia, U. S. Gazette contains an advertisement for ten dozen young cats, wanted for shipping. A friend of ours drowned his cat the other day in consequence of her having become familiarly acquainted with his milk-pan. Just as if cats could live without sustenance! Although our cats, like our poets, are not appreciated properly in their own country, we rejoice that their value is duly considered abroad. Ten dozen Yankee cats will keep all the rats of England in order.

N. Y. Enquirer.

We have received an "Ode to Temperance," beginning—

"To Temperance! *thou gift divine,*
May all the universe be thine!"

This is enough to make any man take to liquor. The writer says, "I shall offer you some *very valuable* pieces for *your* instruction, three times a week, if you do not charge for publishing." The deuce he will! If he fulfils this dire threat, we shall have a verdict of *felo de se* rendered *over* our body before the week is ended.—*Ib.*

Temperance.—A respectable merchant of this City, has permitted us to state, that he has not sold in any way, ardent spirits for five years, and that his nett proceeds of sales have been much greater and his business more profitable and pleasant, since he abandoned a traffic, which to him appeared entirely inconsistent with the profession of Religion.

As respectable a Jailer, as any in the State, declares, so far as comes within his observation, that nine-tenths of the persons committed to prison, for any cause, are intemperate. He says that a sober villian is rarely met with, but much more difficult to manage than the crowd of Whiskey drinkers, who care not where, nor what they are, if they can only get liquor.—*Ral. Reg.*

From the United States Gazette.

Temperance Society.—The anniversary of this society was celebrated on Monday evening, in the First Presbyterian church, Washington Square—Mathew Carey, Esq. the President, in the chair. The house was crowded. We are indebted to a friend for the following hasty sketch of proceedings:

"The Rev. Dr. Skinner opened with prayer. A report was read by the Rev. Mr. Carll.

"Dr. J. R. Mitchell addressed the chair in a speech of some length, giving an acount of the inmates of our alms houses and penitentiaries, deducing therefrom the great increase of paupers, and consequent decrease of morals in those institutions, as the necessary consequences of intemperance. About one sixth of the deaths which weekly occur in our city, proceed from a too free use of spirituous liquors, either directly or indirectly. If this view be correct, about 50,000 deaths must annually occur throughout the United States from this accursed vice.

"Dr. M. concluded by observing, that the administering of alcohol had got very much out of use; that he had not used it professionally in more than two instances in as many years.

"T. Bradford, Esq. offered a preamble and resolutions, which were adopted after a few suitable remarks from the right Rev. Bisop Chase, of Ohio.

"The Rev. Mr. Tyng offered the following resolutions:—That it was expedient to procure the services of an agent to travel throughout the state, to assist in the formation of auxiliary societies; that a committee be appointed to procure funds for his adequate support.

"The Rev. Dr. Coxe closed the proceedings of the meeting in a very eloquent address. After paying a suitable compliment to the philanthropy of our citizens, as also to the Fair Mount works, he proceeded to show the alarming increase of intemperance in New York, and its general demoralising influence upon society at large. He exhorted the ladies to be active in their exertions in arresting this growing evil;—as mothers, wives, or sisters alas! how many of you can speak, from experience, of the ills arising from intemperance! Dr. C. stated that, a short time since, he received a note from a lady asking his prayers, and those of his congregation, for an intemperate husband! I did not, said he, know the hand writing; the application was a novel one, and I felt myself bound to read the notice from the pulpit; I did so—and in looking round, I observed one head to droop, and have seen that head droop frequently since. She was worse than a widow—her children worse than fatherless. The Rev. gentleman considered the polls on the day of election as the cause of much increase to intemperance; he believed it to be an express understanding in New York, particularly at the election for alderman, that if the *candidate* would grant the *voter* a license, (if elected,) he would use his influence in his favor.

"Dr. C. next gave an interesting account of his visit to the unfortunate Johnson and Catharine Cashire, lately executed in New York—the victims of intemperance. The Rev. gentleman was fearful that physicians were not entirely exempt from the charge of encouraging this disease; he believed that in many instances a child was taught to admire the intoxicating draught, before it had learned to articulate the name of *mother*, and solely from the use of *alcohol*.—He did not doubt but that some diseases were hereditary; but was of opinion that a majority of those denominated hereditary, had their origin in the nursery. Dr. C. believed that that portion of the community denominated *genteel*, had a much greater influence in the promotion of intemperance, than one half of the grog-shops in New York. New York, sir, is the *port of the world*, when put comparison with this *sequestered* city.

"He was at a wedding a short time since, where whiskey-punch, mint-julaps and toddy, were served out "*genteely.*" It is, sir, in such cases, worse than brutal to call drunkenness a beastly practice. Our country has been called the giant rising from the cradle; but, sir, put a little *alcohol* in this giant's head, how soon shall we find him lying prostrate!

"Dr. C. concluded his remarks by a suitable address to those whom he considered as *neutrals*, or those who are unwilling to lend a helping hand on these important occasions, until they see that the good work prospers. Another class of neutrals, said Dr. C. are those who do not wish to *go too fast*—who wish to work inch by inch; who are willing to postpone one experiment until another has been fully tested. For my part, sir, I think you cannot go too fast. By the blessing of God, and the smiles of a bountiful heaven, may you be the happy instruments of saving many from going too fast."

Blessings of the Tariff!—The Charleston Mercury contains the following extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated April 11:

"A cargo of Corn Meal from the Danish settlement on the *Coast of Africa*, has arrived here—this is probably an experiment undertaken to see if they can do without American Corn Meal, in consequence of the high duty in the United States on flour—*This is done by the Government.*"

A Letter from Vera Cruz, dated April 30, says that the Mexican Marine is in the opinion of the writer, totally destroyed; that Commodore Porter had applied for leave of absence to the United States, and received in answer permission to visit Mexico; that he was to go there in a few days, but that his visit would probably be of no avail, so far as the regeneration of the naval force was concerned.

A Hare Story.—A French paper relates the following, as "a fact, on which reliance may be placed." We commend it to the notice of the credulous:

"A few days ago two gentlemen, who were on a sporting excursion near Pierrefitte, perceived a hare which fled with another hare on its back: one of them fired, and killed that which was running. The animals then changed characters, and the other ran off with his dead companion. He fired again, and having killed the other, went up to take his prize, when, to his astonishment, he found that the two hares were joined back to back, so as to form only one animal with two heads, four ears and eight feet. It has been preserved for the study of the Zoologist."

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k: one of them fired,
ch was running. The
ged characters, and the
is dead companion. He
aving killed the other,
prize, when, to his as-
nd that the two hares
back, so as to form on
two heads, four ears and
been preserved for the
gist."

Another Patriot of the Revolution gone!—Col. Allen M'Lane, Collector of the port of Wilmington, and the honored father of our Minister to England, died at Wilmington about sunset on Friday last, in the 83d year of his age. The deceased was born on the 6th of August, 1746. He joined the army in the commencement of the Revolution, full of ardor and patriotic sentiments, which he illustrated by deeds of intrepidity, and by enterprise and talents, that secured to him the regard of his compatriots, and the particular confidence and esteem of the Commander-in-Chief.

Through a long life he preserved unsullied the bright reputation acquired in his revolutionary career; and as his days were long and prosperous, so his last moments were tranquil and full of hope.

If to such men we owe much for their actual achievements in the time of our nation-struggles for independence, do we not owe yet more to the abiding influence of their political and moral example upon present and succeeding generations?

Balt. Republican.

The Hon. *George R. Gilmer*, a Representative in Congress from Georgia, whose seat was declared to be vacated by Governor Forsyth some months since, in consequence of his not notifying the Governor of his acceptance of the office within the time prescribed by a law of that State, has resigned, and declines being a candidate for re-election. In an address to his constituents, Mr. G. states, that he is induced to resign from the belief that the people desire another election; but contends that the law which the Governor is enforcing, is unconstitutional. "Although I have no doubt about my right to that office, (says he,) I cannot consent to exercise its authority contrary to the opinion of those by whom it was conferred. It is therefore resigned into their hands. The people are thus relieved from any embarrassment in voting for a Representative at the time ordered by the Governor, and the person whom they may select may take his seat in Congress instead of finding it constitutionally occupied by another."—*Raleigh Star.*

During a thunder storm at New York, on the 16th instant, five stores were struck with lightning, and somewhat injured; a lady, while sitting by the fire-place, was so affected by the lightning, as to suffer considerable pain, and a swelling of the face and arm on that side which was exposed to the electric shock; and a young man, passing through the street, was overturned and thrown into a wheelbarrow.

The New Orleans Advertiser of April 28th, says—"On *Sunday* forenoon the Louisiana Legion was reviewed on the Public Square!"

The Milledgeville (Geo.) *Statesman*, of the 23d instant states that the amount of notes received for discount at the Central Bank in that place, considerably exceeds *eight hundred thousand dollars*. It is therefore supposed, that there will be an enormous amount of notes offered on the 16th day of June, the day on which it is understood the Bank will commence business.

The Grand Jury at Savannah, have returned a true bill against Wright White, for false imprisonment, in the case of Stephenson.

The Mississippi Valley.—That part of the Mississippi Valley, which lies within the limits of the United States, contains, says Mr. Darby, 1,099,000 square miles. The great central valley of the United States may be divided into five sections, the 4th one of which is the great plain of the Mississippi Valley, connecting at the foot of the Alleghany Mountain, and extending west fifteen hundred miles, to the Sand Plain, and from the valley of the northern lakes to the mouth of the Ohio, a distance of six hundred miles. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, parts of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Michigan, together with the region comprising the territories lying west of the States, compose this valley. This plain is a secondary formation, resting on horizontal limestone rock, embedding large quantities of shells. It is rich in agricultural and mineral resources. Its bed, says the A. Q. Review, which is 1500 by 600 miles in extent, would cover half of Europe. Iron ore abounds generally. In Missouri there is a mass of this ore, forming a hill 500 feet in height, and five miles in extent which yields 75 per cent. iron. The lead mines of Missouri and Illinois would cover about 200 square miles, and are supposed to be the richest mines of that metal on the globe. Twelve millions of pounds were smelled in 1828, and it is supposed they will furnish twenty millions during the present year. Salt water is found over the entire extent of this region. Gypsum and saltpetre, together with many of the clays and earths that are used in the arts are abundant. "Here indeed will every rood support its man; for of such a region, without barren heath, mountain waste, or slope, and where all is fertile and healthful; where no timber lands need be left for fuel, with mineral resources enough to stimulate all the arts, and contribute to all wants—who can say what is the limit of its future population? Europe could seat all her nations comfortably upon this plain."

ew York Enquirer and New York Courier are to be united, and bear of the "Enquirer and Courier." b of the Courier becomes the pro- Ir. Noah will render his assistance torial department. "*Paired, not* is, if we remember rightly, the English Novel of modern date.

State Bank.—At a meeting of the Directors of this Institution, on Tuesday last, the Committee appointed for the purpose of examining the returns of the business of the Institution for the last half year, reported that the apparent profits would authorise a Dividend of two and a half per cent; but the Board, after maturely considering the subject, and taking into view the present peculiar circumstances of the Bank, resolved it to be inexpedient to declare any Dividend at all for the last six months.

At the meeting of the Stockholders on Monday next, the important question will be decided whether the business of the above Institution, as a Bank, shall immediately cease, and its concerns be placed in the hands of Assignees for settlement; or whether the transactions of the Bank shall continue to be conducted as at present, closing its affairs gradually, affording, in the mean time, some indulgence to its debtors, as well as occasional accommodations to customers, and producing some profit, though inconsiderable, to the Stockholders. We shall probably be able to announce the result of the deliberations of this meeting in our Register of this day week.—*Raleigh Register.*

From the United States Gazette.

The annual convention of the "Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocess of Pennsylvania" adjourned on Saturday last after a session of 4 days. Much business of importance was transacted. We are happy to learn that before the convention adjourned, a mutual understanding took place publicly between the parties heretofore known as High and Low Church, by which all party distinctions are to be forgotten, and merged in that one grand question of who shall be most zealous in the promotion of religion and the advancement of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

Episcopal Convention.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocess of Virginia, assembled in Charlottesville on Wednesday (the 20th inst.) and continued its sessions till Saturday evening. We regret to learn that the venerable Bishop of the Diocess was prevented from attending by sickness, having proceeded no farther than Orange Court House. The most important subjects which came before the Convention, were the expediency of forming a Diocess Missionary Society—and the expediency of going into the election of an assistant Bishop. Both were carried in the affirmative. We understand that in reference to the latter, the Rev. Wm. Meade, D. D. received an almost unanimous vote of the Clergy and Laity.—A resolution was previously adopted, that such election was not to be considered as conveying any claim to the succession of the Episcopate of this Diocess.—*Rich. Enq.*

Nashville.—We can scarcely realize the gigantic strides which are making in the Western states, but the improvements in Nashville, Tennessee, are worthy of notice. In 1809. the first barge of 60 tons, ascended the Cumberland River, and came in sight of the astonished inhabitants. In 1815, only two belonged to that place—it required *ninety* days to go to New Orleans. In 1818, the first steamboat, the GENERAL JACKSON, arrived at Nashville. In 1811, there was but one dray in the town—they now have sixty, and several elegant steamboats, manufactories, literary institutions, &c.; in short, it is an elegant, thriving and important city.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Advices from New Orleans of the 1st instant, state that the Small Pox is raging in that city with unexampled fatality.

The Legislature of Rhode Island adjourned on the 16th instant, after a session of *three days.*

"Thrift, thrift, Horatio."—*Hamlet.*

Domestic Manufactures.—The attention of many persons at the Federal-street Theatre, was attracted, a few evenings since, by the appearance in the second tier of boxes of four children evidently members of the same family, and apparently or nearly the same age. On inquiring, we were informed that those *four children* were the simultaneous pledges of affection between an individual attached to the theatre, and his worthy wife, having been brought into the world at *one birth*. The two boys are astonishingly like each other, and the same remark may be applied to the two girls. They are now six years of age,—strong, healthy, and intelligent.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

A cotton factory has recently been established at Pendleton, South Carolina. This is the second of the kind in that State.

What's to be done?—Jesse Merrill, lately convicted in Hunterdon county, N. J. of manslaughter, and sentenced to the state prison for one year, has been *refused admittance* into that respectable seminary, on the ground that the law does not permit them to receive pupils for so short a time! Mister Merrill returned to his lodgings at Flemington.—*N. B. Fredonian.*

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER, MAY 23.

Eagle Bank of Connecticut.—It appears from the report of the agents of the Eagle Bank, recently submitted to the Connecticut Legislature, that the claims of the Bank against Norman Dexter, exceed in amount 300,000 dollars, for which the Bank are without security. The claim against W. C. Holly is about six hundred thousand, a small part of which has been satisfied by a levy upon real estate, the title to which is disputed. The Bank owes seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars, and their means of discharging it, consisting of real estate, etc. amount only to fifty thousand dollars. The debts due the bank, from Messrs. Hinsdale, Dexter, and Holly, are about *twelve hundred thousand dollars.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 4, 1829.

To Correspondents.—There are insurmountable objections to the publication of the communication signed "*A Voter of Montgomery*," and much as we are disposed to oblige the respectable gentleman whose name accompanies it, we cannot do so. But the object of the author will be as well effected, we hope, by the insertion of his private letter; which, though without leave, we take the liberty of doing, as a handsome tribute to the character of the gentleman whose defence it is the object of "A Voter of Montgomery" to make. Here is the letter:—

"MAY 21, 1829.

"MR. HALE: Your paper of the 14th instant contains a communication signed "A Voter of Montgomery." This voter of Montgomery, (as he styles himself,) has made a violent and unwarranted attack on the character of Mr. Deberry, of this county. As a reply to that production, I have taken the liberty of forwarding the attached communication—and I trust you will give it a place in the columns of your paper.

While the *enemies* of Mr. Deberry are forging falsehoods against him to defeat his election, it may not be amiss for his *friends* to state facts against his *adversary*.

The charges made against Mr. Deberry, by the alleged voter of Montgomery, are *falsehoods* too palpable to need contradiction. The people of Montgomery know him, and know him well—he has for a length of time been their faithful and efficient Representative in the State Senate—and they are satisfied with his conduct, not only as their Representative at Raleigh—but also with his *character* and his *conduct*, as a man and a citizen at home—these are truths incontestible—the charges of the Gentleman who has assumed the character of "A Voter of Montgomery" to the contrary notwithstanding.

I think it would be *well* if the citizens of the respectable town of Fayetteville, could, with equal justice, say as much of the Gentleman opposed to Mr. Deberry.

It has been my aim in the present communication, to join the *Gentleman* in the mode of attack, which he selected on opening this discussion—I have therefore furnished the 2d Chapter of the Chronicles of the 7th Congressional district. With him I wish to remain *incog.*—Although I can establish my identity, as an actual "Voter of Montgomery," which the writer of the 1st Chapter of the Chronicles cannot do—although "A Voter of Montgomery" may have actually signed the manuscript—it is the original *Author* of the communication, who, I assert cannot prove himself to be either a voter or a citizen of Montgomery. Respectfully your ob't. servant".

"*Another Voter of Montgomery*," on the same subject, is also inadmissible without material alterations, which we do not feel at liberty to make.

"*A Richmond Voter*," also on the same subject, is in like manner inadmissible. To obtain admission into this paper, it is necessary that communications should be written in temperate style, and be confined to matters that are properly of public concernment, and not improper for a newspaper.

"*Quiz*" is an unfortunate signature. How shall we know but it is *we* whom he intends to quiz?

"*Atahualpa*," "———," and a host of other Riddles, Enigmas, Conundrums, Quizes, &c. &c., with and without signatures, have gone to a dark pigeon hole, from which we fear they will never see the light. We should be glad to oblige the authors, but really this kind of writings has so accumulated during our late absence of a few days, that we despair of ever getting through the whole.

"*The Ocean*," a poem by "Talbot," shall have a place in our next.

We have not forgotten "*G. W. B.*" though he has laid upon the the shelf during our absence. He shall have a place.

State Bank.—We learn from Raleigh, that no decision had been made up to yesterday morning upon the important business before the Stockholders of this Bank. But that there was very little diversity of opinion as to the propriety of winding up; the only doubt and difference being as to the manner and time of doing it. We may therefore, confidently expect to announce to our readers in our next, the important information that the State Bank will soon cease to be.

Episcopal Convention.—The thirteenth annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of North Carolina was held in Salisbury, on the 23d to the 26th days of May past, inclusive. The venerable Bishop and nine Clergymen were present, and nineteen Lay Delegates. Among the interesting subjects that came before this body, was the proposition to discharge the Bishop from Parochial duty, and secure his entire time and talents to the benefit of the Diocess generally. It will no doubt be gratifying to the friends of the Church to learn that this important object was determined upon unanimously, by the adoption of a plan which it is thought will be satisfactory to all.

The Convention expressed an opinion decidedly adverse to any alteration whatever of the Liturgy, a question which will come before the next General Convention for final decision.

The Parochial Reports shew a very unusual increase of the number of Communicants, Confirmations, and Baptisms, within the year.

During the Convention, the Rev. Philip B. Wiley, Rector of St. John's Church, in this town, was admitted to the Holy Order of Priests. Presentation by the Rev. Mr. Avery, of Edenton; Sermon by the Rt. Rev. Bishop.

The next Convention will be held at Wilmington, on the 20th of May, 1830.

Locusts.—The upper counties of this State, from 50 miles west of this place, for many miles, are this year visited by millions of this little insect, which it is said return every seven years. We noticed them for a distance of 60 miles, as far west as Salisbury, (and how much farther they may be found we know not) and in all this distance they seemed to swarm in great numbers on almost every tree, making an unpleasant harsh singing. They have as yet done no damage, and it does not even appear that they are destructive to the leaves of the trees. We hope they may continue harmless. But it will be recollected that they were extremely destructive to the cotton in South Carolina and Georgia last season.

Despatch.—The Steam Boat Henrietta left this place on Sunday morning last, arrived at Wilmington, unloaded and loaded, and was back at the wharf here, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. We doubt whether the trip has ever been excelled on these waters.

At a meeting of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, held in this town on Saturday last, a dividend of 2 per cent. was declared on the Stock for the last six months. The following officers were elected:

JAMES MEBANE, *President.*
WILLIAM BOYLAN,
NATHAN MENDENHALL,
JAMES H. HOOPER,
JOHN H. HALL, } *Directors.*

The following report was made to the Company by the President:

The President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company beg leave to report to the stockholders at this their annual meeting, That on examination of their Treasurer's accounts, they have had the satisfaction to find the affairs of the company in a much more prosperous situation, than at any other meeting during the time they have had the honor to direct its concerns.

That they find the debts of the company fully paid off, except a small balance due on dividends which has not been applied for, with a balance of cash in the hands of the Treasurer of $978 41, and that the tolls of the present year, say from the 31st of May 1828 to the 31st of May 1829, amount to the sum of $4953 70½ cts. being an increase during that time of $1544 58 more than the toll of the preceding year. That of the tolls collected the preceding year, at least one half was collected on freight up, whereas during the present year not more than one-third has been collected on freight up the river, which shows a large increase of exportations, without, if any, a corresponding increase of importations, by means of the Cape Fear River. Respectfully submitted.

JAMES MEBANE, *President.*

Gratuitous Advertising.—We find the following modest request appended to a long advertisement in the Halifax Minerva:

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Star, Fayetteville Observer, Newbern Sentinel, Wilmington Recorder and Elizabeth City Star, will confer a favor on the cause of science by giving the foregoing advertisement two or three insertions.

The cause of science will confer a favor on the Editor by sending him a $5 note, when the advertisement shall have a place. We make it a rule to disregard all applications for gratuitous advertising, except for a charitable purpose; and especially in this case we cannot think of departing from our rule. The labourer is worthy of his hire. In the course of the year we see hundreds of advertisements with such a request attached to them, and they generally find a place in many papers throughout the country, which leads to another and another application. Printers should set their faces against such impositions on their good nature.

Gold Mines.—A new gold mine is discovered almost every week; and in fact, well nigh every day, in the County of Guilford.—These discoveries have produced considerable spirit and animation among our citizens. They have called many lazy lounging fellows who once hung as a dead weight upon society, into active and manly exertion. Many unfortunate men, who have long groaned under the iron hand of their unrelenting creditors, have, by means of the gold digging interest, been enabled to square themselves with the world, and again place themselves in the ranks of independent men, bidding defiance to duns and constables. Tracts of land which have long went begging at *three hundred dollars*, have recently been sold for *six thousand*. We like to *hear* these things, and we like to tell them. The rich treasure which our neighbours are digging from the bowels of the earth, will enable them to procure all the comforts and conveniences of life; and then we think it nothing but fair that they should reward us for our pains, by *subscribing for our paper.*

Greensborough Patriot.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to allay the general concern produced by the news of Mr. Madison's dangerous illness. We learn that he has been seriously indisposed, but, by accounts several days later than the former advices—viz. on the 20th—he was 'much better.' Long and happy be his honored life!—*Nat. Int.*

The effects of disappointed love have been sung by poets, described by physicians, and deplored by moralists. A romantic incident occurred on one of the isles of Scotland, which became the subject of judicial investigation. The ploughman became deeply enamoured with the charms of the milkmaid, of course rosy and fair, of a wealthy farmer. His addresses were rejected, and the disappointed swain, full of melancholy and vengeance, procured a strong cord, and went to the barn, and *tied all the cows' tails together*. The bellowing of the poor animals disturbed the whole neighborhood. The offender was arrested and carried before the magistrate, by whom he was sentenced to a fine for his cruel revenge, and to be imprisoned till payment.—*Nat. Ægis.*

Communication.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

It may be, Mr. Editor, within the compass of possibility, that two persons may think so much alike as necessarily to use the same language in embodying their ideas. Be that as it may, however, Madame "*Dorcas*" in my humble opinion, would stand a much better chance of attaining celebrity, if, like her namesake of old, mentioned in the 36th verse of the 9th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, she would attend to making coats and garments, instead of trying to impose upon the community as original, Poetry which had been written and published many a long day, probably before she was born.

VERBUM SAP.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May the 29th, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with the boat James in tow, to Willkings & Co. agents, with Salt, Molasses, Coffee, Crates, Nails, Rice, Sugar, Dry Goods, to Tho. J. Curtis, W. Whitehead. Horton, Hutton, & Co. L. J. Pardee, Hall & Johnson, R. F. Yarbrough, John M. Dobbin, Thos. Fuller, C. & P. Mallett, Jos. Baker and C. T. Haigh of this place, Caldcleugh & Dusenbury of Lexington, Jno. Murphy of Salisbury, and Jo. Gales & Son, of Raleigh.

Departed, on the 27th ult. Tillinghast's boat Commerce, with Cotton, Flour, Wheat and Tobacco.

Also, on the 30th ult. J. Waddill, jr's. boat Post Boy, with Cotton for O. P. Stark, Flour and Cotton for owner, and Cotton for C. T. Haigh.

Also, on Sunday last, Steam Boat Henrietta.

Also, on the 3d inst., Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush, to Willkings & Co. Agents, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. to W. Whitehead, Horton, Hutton, & Co. H. G. Nelson, James Kyle, K. T. Morgan, Thos. Fuller, Geo. McNeill and others of town, Thos. L. Cowan, Mr. Brown, Cowan & Reeves, and Thos. McNeely of Salisbury.

Also, on the 3d inst., the boat James, with Cotton, Flour, Whiskey, Brandy, &c.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to May 27, Brigs Rodney from Liverpool, Spanish brig Carlota from Matanzas, British brig Mary from Liverpool. Schooners Caroline from New York, Gov. Paris from St. Barts, Antelope from Philadelphia, Fair Play from do., Albany from Boston, Lendrum from New York. Sloops Premier from New York, Niantic from Charleston, Virginius from Philadelphia.

CLEARED, Brigs Sabat for New York, Crusader for Matanzas, French brig L'Heloise for Senegal and Goree, (Africa.) Forrest for Philadelphia. Schooners Sally for Martinique, Hazard for St. Barts, and William for Boston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $7 a 8¼. Bagging, yard, 20 a 24. Bacon 5½ a 6. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee, 13 a 16. Corn, 50. Flour, $4, 50, a $5 50. Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 85. Lard, 6. Lead, 8. Shot, per bag, 2 50 Lime, 2 50 a 3. Molasses, 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 8 50 a 9, wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 25 a 30. Sugar, common $9 prime $11 Salt, Liverpool 70 a 80. Steel, American 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $3. Ap. Brandy 40 a 45. Whiskey, 25. Wheat, 85 a 90.

U. S. Bank Notes 1¾ per cent. premium.

TOWN OF FAYETTEVILLE,
Police Office, 2d June, 1829.

ANNIVERSARY OF

American Independence.

THE Citizens of Fayetteville are hereby reminded, that a Town Meeting will be holden at the Town Hall on Friday evening next, the 5th instant, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements commemorative of the 4th July, 1776, at which time and place all concerned will attend.

J. SEAWELL, *Mag. Police.*

Notice.

HAVING taken my Brother JONES FULLER into partnership, my business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of *Thomas Fuller & Co.*

THOMAS FULLER.

June 3, 1829. 26tf.

Crockery.

20 Crates Crockery, assorted for the country trade.
5 crates superior Liverpool Ware.
For sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
June 4.—26 3t

Deep River Mills.

WILL positively be sold at Tyson's, on Saturday 27th June, that valuable

Saw and Grist Mill

on Deep River, in Chatham County, together with about 800 acres of land attached thereto, a part of which is well timbered.

Also, the *PLANTATION* on said River, in Moore County, the late residence of John Tyson, Jr. Dec'd, containing about 250 acres of land, of which 150 is cleared and under a state of high cultivation.

At the same time and place, some *NEGRO WOMEN* and *CHILDREN* will be offered for sale.

The mills and plantation, if required, will be sold separate, to suit purchasers.

Payment for any part of the real Estate will be required in three equal Instalments, to wit: 1st Instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1832, to bear Interest from 1st Jan'y 1831. 2nd Instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1833, to bear Interest from 1st Jan'y 1832. 3d and last Instalment to be paid 1st Jan'y 1834, and to bear Interest from 1st Jan'y 1832.

The Negroes will be sold on a credit of 6 months. Bond with two or more approved securities will be required in all cases.

N. MACLERAN, Ag't.
for FANNY TYSON Ex'trx.

Tyson's, Moore County, May 11th 1829.

The Editors of the Raleigh Star, will give the above three insertions in their paper, and forward their bill to this Office.

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1829.

James Fry, vs. Edward Fry. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT, *Levied on Land, &c.*

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case is out of the State; *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that unless said Defendant appear at our next Court to be holden on the third Monday in August next, at the Court House in Carthage, and plead or demur, final judgment will be entered against him for the amount of the Plaintiff's demand and costs.

CORN'S DOWD, Clk.

May 29, 1829. 26-6w.

WILL BE DRAWN

On the 6th June next,

The Grand Consolidated

LOTTERY,

Highest Prize,

$30,000!

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	10	of	300
1	of 10,000	34	of	100
1	of 8,000	51	of	90
1	of 6,000	51	of	80
1	of 5,000	51	of	70
1	of 3,000	51	of	60
1	of 2,500	102	of	50
1	of 2,000	102	of	40
2	of 1,425	204	of	25
10	of 1,000	1224	of	20
10	of 500	1275	of	18
10	of 400	10,200	of	10

Whole Ticket $10, *Half* $5, *Quarter* $2 50,

To be had of

Yates & McIntyre,

Managers, No. 25, Broad street,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

☞Orders from the Country (free of postage) will be promptly attended to. *May* 7, 1829.

POETRY.

FROM "SONGS BY THE WAY.

LIFE'S LITTLE LINES.

"Noting, ere they fade away,
The little lines of yesterday."

Life's "little lines" how short, how faint,
How fast they fade away;
Its highest hopes, its brightest joys;
Are compass'd in a day.

Youth's bright and mild and morning light,
Its sunshine and its show'rs,
Its hopes and fears, its loves and tears,
Its heedless, happy hours;
And manhood's high and brighten'd noon,
Its honours, dangers, cares,
The parent's pains, the parent's joys,
The parent's anxious pray'rs,
Fade in old age's evening gray,
The twilight of the mind;
Then sink in death's long, dreamless night,
And leave no trace behind.

Yet, though so changing and so brief
Our life's eventful page,
It has its charms for ev'ry grief,
Its joys for ev'ry age.

In youth's, in manhood's golden hours,
Loves, friendships, strew the way
With April's earliest, sweetest flow'rs,
And all the bloom of May;
And when old age, with wintry hand,
Has frosted o'er the head,
Virtue's fair fruits survive the blast,
When all beside are fled;
And faith, with pure, unwav'ring eye,
Can pierce the gather'd gloom,
And smile upon the spoiler's rage,
And live beyond the tomb.

Be ours, then, virtue's deathless charm,
And faith's untiring flight;
Then shall we rise, from death's dark sleep,
To worlds of cloudless light.

RAIL ROADS.

The following summary view of the superior advantages which Railways possess, when compared with Canals, is extracted from an able paper, originally published in the Boston Patriot, by a writer with the signature "*Middlesex.*"

The Railway requires but one third the quantity of land that is required for a Canal, exclusive of ponds, reservoirs and feeders.

The Railway requires one man and four horses to transport fifty tons four miles per hour.

The Canal requires two men, one boy and two horses to transport thirty tons two miles per hour.

The Railway may be attended and kept in repair for one tenth that of a Canal.

Railways give the greatest possible facility to travellers, Canals retard them.

Railways may be easily passed in all places required, Canals only by bridges.

Railways are subject to no interruption, except by snow, which is easily removed.

Canals are subject to be interrupted by drought, floods, frosts, leakages and locks.

Railways carry their freight to the doors of the warehouses, Canals deliver their freight upon the wharf.

A Railway can be constructed for half the cost of a Canal per mile.

A Railway may be used twelve months in a year, a Canal but seven months.

The toll of passengers will pay the interest on the cost of a Railway.

The toll of passengers on a Canal is very trifling. Half the common rates of tolls on a Canal will be sufficient to pay the whole expense of transportation on a Railway including the toll.

Mountainous countries are easily surmounted by Railways, Canals can never get over them.

Rivers and streams are much more easily passed by Railways than they can be by Canals.

Railways will be the pride of New England; they will unite its inhabitants in one common centre, connect them in one common interest and raise them to eminence and glory by one common operation.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he has recently received a SPLENDID SUPPLY of GOODS. His stock embraces a very great variety, entirely too tedious to enumerate, consisting of

AMERICAN, BRITISH, AND FRENCH

GOODS,

Of the newest style, which he will sell for cash at much lower prices than usual. Merchants from the country are particularly invited to call, as the Subscriber intends to devote a considerable part of his attention to the Wholesale Trade for the future.

JOHN McARN.

May 28, 1829, 25tf.

Notice.

THE copartnership existing between the subscribers under the firm of *McNeill & Kirkland*, was, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

As it is necessary to close the concern, all persons having accounts with them, are requested to come forward and settle without delay, (as no farther indulgence can be given,) with either of the subscribers, and those having claims against the concern will apply to George McNeill, who is authorised to settle the same.

WILL. KIRKLAND.
GEO. McNEILL.

May 23, 1829.—25 4w

☞Notice.☜
JOHNSTON'S HOTEL,

AT THE SIGN OF THE HEART,
In the BEND of King Street,
IS CONTINUED.

And redoubled exertions will be made to merit the PATRONAGE of both OLD and NEW CUSTOMERS, whose company is very respectfully solicited.

☞N. B.—The room and convenience of this ESTABLISHMENT, situated about the very centre of the City, are generally too well known to require a more minute description.

Charleston, S. C., May 23, 1829. 25-3t

Charleston Foundry,
TURNING AND BORING MILLS.

THE Subscribers take the liberty to inform their friends and the public generally, that they carry on at their establishment, all kinds of IRON AND BRASS MACHINERY, turning, boring, and fitting up the same for all the different uses it can be applied to Steam Boats, Rice Mills, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Sugar Mills, Fulling Mills, and all Mill-wright work generally. Steam Engines, of all powers, made and repaired on the most reasonable terms. Wrought Iron work of all kinds, and Steam Boilers made at the lowest prices.

All orders in their line will be thankfully received and strict attention will be observed to make their patterns, &c. according to the directions given. Apply to EASON & DOTTERER.

Eason's wharf, East end of Hasell st. continued.

Charleston, May 1829. 25-3w.

Notice.

MR. Hervey Leete is duly authorised to settle the business of the late firm of Williams & Fenn, during my absence from the State.

J. C. FENN.

Fayetteville, 7th May, 1829. 22-6w.

Fresh Lime Juice for Sale.

JUST received, by Tillinghast's boat Commerce, a supply of French Lime Juice.

DAVID SAHW.

May 20th, 1829. 24-3w.

30 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 20th of June last, my negro man named George, about 29 years of age, of a dark complexion, about five feet five or six inches high, a round projecting forehead, well made and active—a small and handsome foot for a negro. He was raised by John Clyburn, near Lumberton, N. C. where George is well known, and was in those parts the last accounts I had of him. Ten dollars will be paid for lodging him in jail in this State, and notice given unto me so that I can get him, or thirty dollars will be given for delivering him to me on Hanging Rock Creek, Kershaw District, S. C.

JOHN TRUSDEL.

May 16—24-3t.

JUST PUBLISHED,

The Dagon of Calvinism,
OR THE MOLOCH OF DECREES,

A POEM, in three Cantos, for sale at the Store of Isham Blake & Son, and by the subscriber.—Price 12½ cents per copy.

JOHN H. PEARCE.

May 20.—24-3t

$5 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st of March last, a negro woman named JUDY, aged about 40 years, about the common height, slim, and very black. Always wears a handkerchief tied about her jaws, in consequence of some complaint in them. I expect that she has gone to the neighborhood of Tarborough, where she was raised, as I believe, and from whence she was brought by a speculator named James Dancy, and sold to Jas. Smith, Esq. of Bladen. She was afterwards owned by Dillon Jordan, Jr. Esq of this town, from whom I purchased her. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or securing her in any jail so that I get her again.

JOHN McKINNON.

Fayetteville, May 20.—24-*tf*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1829.

John Taylor *vs.* William Taylor, Thomas Taylor, John Pearson & Wife, Ira Watkins and Wife, Andrew McGill & Fanny his Wife, James Grace and Wife. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Andrew McGill and Fanny his wife, Defendants in the above suit, reside without the limits of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer*, that unless the said Andrew McGill and Fanny his wife, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for Anson County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and decreed accordingly.

WITNESS, *Wm. Dismukes, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D.* 1829.

WM. DISMUKES, Clerk.

23 6w.

To the Afflicted.
HADLOCK'S
Vegetable Sirup & Powder,
FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

New Goods.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, and is now opening a splendid assortment of *NEW STYLE*

Spring and Summer Goods,

Selected with particular care, and are offered at very reduced prices for cash. He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his assortment, which consists of

Dry Goods, Hardware,
Groceries, Choice Liquors,
Glass & Crockery Ware, &c.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1829. 22-tf.

FEMALE SEMINARY.
Mrs. Bowen,

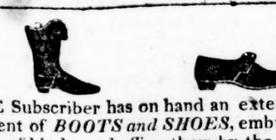
FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle-work, Drawing and Painting. She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs. Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs. Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.



THE Subscriber has on hand an extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kinds, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

ALSO,

Northern Sole LEATHER,
Harness ditto.
Upper ditto.
Philadelphia calf Skins, (first quality,)
Seal Skins,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatter's Linings, shoe thread, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, he has connected the

Manufacturing Business,

And will have made to order, every variety of men's, women's and children's Boots and Shoes of the best materials and warranted workmanship.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, April 16, 1829. 19*tf.*

New Cheap
FANCY STORE.
Henry L. Jones,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has, by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, received an entire new assortment of desirable *Spring GOODS, Patterns of the newest style*, all of which have been selected with THE UTMOST CARE; which, with his former stock, makes his assortment worthy the attention of the public, and will be sold as low as any Goods of the same kind, ever offered in this market. Among his assortment will be found the following

CHOICE GOODS:

Extra super blue Saxony Cloths,
Ditto black, Oxford and steel mixt ditto.
Handsome light and dark cassimeres,
Ditto light and dark Angola ditto.
1 case do. silver gray, for summer wear,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, silk and swansdown vesting,
2 cases black and blue Circassians, very cheap,
Fine black Lastings, and Denmark satteens,
Handsome brown and white linen drillings, fine
Do super French and Russia do.
Green, red & col'd flannels. Sup gauze & Welsh do.
3 cases 7-8 & 4-4 superior soft dressed Irish Linens
7 4 8-4 and 10-4 table diaper
Irish Sheetings and Russia do. and diaper
Fine 6-4 cambric dimity. Do. low priced
2 cases handsome blk bombazetts. do. figd & col'd do
2 cases low priced Leghorn flats, very cheap
1 case do. really handsome.
A great variety of Fancy Calicoes, comprising every description of colours and newest style
3 cases 4-4 5-4 & 6-4 super jaconet muslins
Super corded and checked do.
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted
Super extra plain and figd mull muslins
Book muslins, plain and figd do. needle worked
53 pieces extra rich figd Swiss muslins
Do. handsome plain do. White and col'd cravats
Linen cambric and linen cambric handkerchiefs
3 cases fine long lawn, very cheap
An eleg't assortm't of handsome inserting trimmings
A beautiful assortment of French and English thread laces and edgings
Do. bobinet & insertion lace, all widths and patterns
7-8 & 4-4 fine bobinet laces
4-4 5 4 & 6-4 black & white bobinet lace veils
Handsome worked capes and collars

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 super Washington & sea isl'd shirtings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 indigo apron checks, some very fine
Osnaburgs, Dowlas, 4-4 porter sheetings
Linen and cotton buckrams [colors.
A great variety of plain and striped domestics, fast
Foundation muslins, mosquito netting, &c.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gros de Naples. Extra blk Italian Lustring
Double chain blue and blk Gros de Naples
Handsome coloured do. (unusually cheap)
1 case of fine and low priced black bombazine
Extra fine Palmerines, a new and beautiful article
Do. black Italian Netts, very fine
Rich crape de Lyons, and black barege
Pink, white, green, straw, & blue colored Florences
Sinchews and sarsnetts. col'd bareges & battistes
Rich barege and silk hdkfs. Real Thibet wool do.
4-4 and 5-4 do. Shawls. Scarlet merino do.
Extra handsome Lithographic Shawls
A great variety of dress shawls of every description.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Son's best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid, do
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd.
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs,
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long tecked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique ol. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, April 8.—18tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,
WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*

50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.

Nov. 13, 1828.

HARDWARE STORE.
South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 8tf.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDDS, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL*, in the centre of business in this town, and the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Public Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New and Good Bedding*, and the Stables well provided with Provender and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* in the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for the comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

General Stage House.

THE following daily Stages arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, viz: Charleston, Georgetown; Cheraw, Camden, Columbia, Augusta, and Tarborough and Norfolk Lines. The Norfolk Line departs with Passengers from this place on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays. The Route to Norfolk is pleasant, and not excelled as to Public Roads, by any of equal distance in the United States. Passengers get sufficient sleep, and reach Norfolk the third day to dinner, in readiness for the splendid Steam Boats leaving that place for the North and Richmond. Rooms and other comforts are always ready for all Stage Passengers and Families, and private conveyances passing through this place on moderate charges, to suit the difficulty of the times.

L. JUDD PARDEE.

Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 31, 1829.

☞As statements have been made to mislead Travellers, and prejudice them against this House, the Subscriber subjoins the following note from Messrs. C. & P. Mallett, Proprietors of the Norfolk, Charleston, and Camden Lines of Stages:

Fayetteville, 31st March, 1829.

MR. L. JUDD PARDEE: *Dear Sir:* We have received your letter on the subject of our Stages, and in reply to say, that any Passengers from the Mansion Hotel shall be as much assured of their seats from any other House, and our Drivers are instructed to call regularly for them, and to carry such passengers there as may choose to go.

We are, respectfully,
C. & P. MALLETT.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the week, or the day. And I would take children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at the last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, as Administrator with the Will annexed, of the late *THOMAS C. HOOPER*, requests all those indebted to his Estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against said Estate, will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. H. HOOPER, *Administrator, with the Will annexed.*

March 18, 1829. 15tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade, their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, put up 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING HOUSE on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson. Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94 tf.

For Sale,

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels,
London Porter, and
50 kegs White Lead, ground in oil, at a reduced price to close a consignment.

JNO. HUSKE.

April 16, 1829. 19tf.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works, viz:

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3

E. J. HALE.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests all the debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

Books & Stationary

THE Subscriber has for sale, a general assortment of Books and Stationary, which he will sell hereafter CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, May 13, 1829.